The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m,

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDOX, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept onhand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

Miscellaneous.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Druggot, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN.
BUCHANAN & SON.
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. R. NORTON,
Dealer in
PIANOS,
AND STATE AGENT
For the celebrated
JEWETT & GOODMAN ORGAN,
118 Smithfield Street,
Opposite New City Hall,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)
June 26, 1872-3m.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.
GRANT AND WILSON,
GREELEY AND BROWN
CAMPAIGN CAPS,
CAPES AND TORCHES,
TRANSPARENCIES AND BANNERS,
with Portraits or any device for all parties.

Silk, Bunting and Muslin Flags of all sizes on hand or made to order. Chinese Lanterns of all sizes and styles; Paper Balloons, Fire Works, &c. Campaign Clubs fitted out at the Lowest Rates at

WM. F. SCHEIBLE'S,
CAMPAIGN DEPOT,
No. 49 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
jly3-3m. (Send for Circulars.)

GOOD FITS!
SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.
For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
juue26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 112.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventp-three:

For expenses of the Commanding General's Office, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, one hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's department at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, five thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the signal-service of the army, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of the army, and for payment to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, twelve million one hundred and five thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty-two cents.

For allowances to officers of the army for trasportation of themselves and their baggage, when traveling on duty, without troops, escorts or supplies, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For general expenses, such as the compensation of witnesses while on court-martial service, and traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks, and postage on letters, and packages, and telegrams received and sent by officers of the army on public business, military commissions and courts of inquiry, one hundred thousand dollars.

For subsistence of regular troops, engineers, and Indian scouts, two million seven hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars.

For regular supplies of the Quartermaster's department, to wit: For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's department consisting of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's department, at the several posts and stations, and, with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers horses, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, four million dollars.

For incidental expenses, viz: For postage and telegrams or dispatches; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at posts and other places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of noncommissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture, hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; and for the apprehension of deserters, and the expense incident to their pursuit; and for following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, namely: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of verterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket-ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

For purchases for the cavalry and artillery, and for Indian scouts and for such infantry as may be mounted, three hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freight, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, four million dollars.

For hire of quarters for officers on military duty, hire of quarters for troops, of store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores, of offices, and of grounds for camps, and for summer cantonments, and for temporary frontier stations; for the construction of temporary huts and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, one million two hundred and fifty thousands dollars.

For construction and repairs of hospitals, one hundred thousand dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking stock of clothing camp, and garrison equipage, and materials on hand at the Schuykill arsenal and other depots, seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For the necessary expenses of such sales of stores or material belonging to the army establishment as may be authorized by law, ten thousand dollars.

For establishing and maintaining national cemeteries, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For army contingencies, namely, such expenses as are not provided for by other estimates, embracing all branches of the military service, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For purchase of medical and hospital supplies, pay of private physicians employed in emergencies, hire of hospital attendants, expenses of purveying depots, of medical examining boards, and incidental expenses of the Medical department, three hundred thousand dollars.

For providing surgical apparatus or appliances for the relief of persons disabled in the military and naval service of the United States, and not included within the terms of any law granting artificial limbs, or other special relief, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided, That a report shall be made to Congress at its next annual session, showing the name and residence of each person relieved, and the nature and cost of the apparatus provided.

For the Army Medical Museum and medical and other necessary works for the library of the Surgeon General's Office, ten thousand dollars.

Engineer department at Willett's point:

For protection of ponton-boats, remodeling ponton material, and for current expenses of depot, five thousand dollars.

For modification and repair of buildings, five thousand dollars.

For erection of new chapel, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of instruments for general service of the corps of engineers, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of siege and mining material, and for simple photographic apparatus for copying maps, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of trials with torpedoes for harbor and land defense, and material for same, ten thousand dollars.

For the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; of public animals, forage, and vehicles; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, including those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small arms, and other ordnance supplies, two hundred thousand dollars.

For manufacturing metallic ammunition for small arms, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For overhauling, preserving, and cleaning new ordnance stores on hand in the arsenals, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For sea-coast cannon, and carriages for the same, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For experiments and tests of heavy rifled ordnance, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars: Provided, That this appropriation shall be applied to at least three models of heavy ordnance, to be designated by a board of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which report shall include both classes, breech and muzzle loading cannon, and the powder and projectiles necessary for testing the same shall be supplied from stores on hand.

For constructing and testing Moffat's breech-loading field pieces, eight thousand dollars; and for testing James Crockett's graduating and accelerating cartridge, and for experimenting with patent metallic cartridge of Willis E. Moore, and other improvements in ammunition, five thousand dollars.

For purchase and manufacture of other ordnance stores to fill requisition of troops, fifty thousand dollars.

For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service upon the recommendation of the board to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: one general officer, one ordnance officer, and three officers of the line, one to be taken from the cavalry, one from the infantry, and one from the artillery: And provided further, That the system, when so adopted, shall be only one to be used by the Ordnance department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service; and no royalty shall be paid by the government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employees, or for any patent in which said officers or employees may be directly or indirectly interested.

SEC. 2. That hereafter it shall be illegal to brand, mark, or tattoo on the body of any soldier by sentence of court martial, and the word "corporeal" shall be stricken from the forty-fifth of the rules and article for the government of the armies of the United States.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 107.]

AN ACT to enable the President to appoint a Paymaster General of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, making appropriations for the support of the army, is so far modified, that the President is hereby authorized to appoint a Paymaster General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Colonel, said appointment to date from the time the appointee assumed the duties of the office, to fill the vacancy now existing.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 108.]

AN ACT to correct an error in the act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as locates the military reservation of Fort Walla-Walla, in "Oregon," is hereby amended so as to read "Washington Territory," the actual location of said reservation.

Approved, June 5, 1872.

CONVENTION
BETWEEN
The United States and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

TRADE-MARKS.

Concluded November 25, 1871; Exchanged April 22, 1872; Proclaimed June 1, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Hungary, relating to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Vienna by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the original of which convention, in the English, Hungarian, and German languages, is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, desiring to secure in their respective territories a guarantee of property in trade-marks, have resolved to conclude a special convention for this purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, John Jay, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, the Count Julius Andrassy of Csik Szent Kiraly and Kraszna Horka, His Majesty's Privy Counselor and Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, &c., &c., &c., who have agreed to sign the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Every reproducuion of trade-marks which, in the countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties, are affixed to certain merchandise to prove its origin and quality, is forbidden in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, and shall give to the injured party ground for such action or proceedings to prevent such reproduction, and to recover damages for the same, as may be authorized by the laws of the country in which the counterfeit is proven, just as if the plantiff were a citizen of that country.

The exclusive right to use a trade-mark for the benefit of citizens of the United States in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or of citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in the territory of the United States, cannot exist for a longer period than that fixed by the law of the country for its own citizens. If the trade-mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally free to all in the countries or territories of the other of the two contracting parties.

ARTICLE II.

If the owners of trade-marks, residing in the countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties, wish to secure their rights in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, they must deposite duplicate copies of those marks in the Patent-Office at Washington, and in the Chambers of Commerce and Trade in Vienna and Pesth.

ARTICLE III.

The present arrangement shall take effect ninety days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years from this date.

In case neither of the high contracting parties gives notice of its intention to discontinue this convention twelve months before its expiration, it shall remain in force one year from the time that either of the high contracting parties announces its discontinuance.

ARTICLE IV.

The ratifications of this present convention shall be exchanged at Viena within twelve months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention as well in English as in German and Hungarian, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Vienna the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the ninety-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the twenty-third year of the reign of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

[L. S.] JOHN JAY.
[L. S.] ANDRASSY.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Vienna on the twenty-second day of April last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 110.]

AN ACT to fix the pay of certain rear-admirals on the retired list of the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, rear-admirals on the retired list of the navy, who were retired as captains when the highest grade in the navy was captain, at the age of sixty-two years, or after forty-five years' service, and who, after their retirement were promoted to the grade of rear-admiral, and performed the duties of that grade in time of war, shall, when not on duty, be entitled to and receive the pay of rear-admirals on the retired list.

Approved, June 5, 1872.

The Campaign.

Grant is at the Helm, Boys!

Oh, see the gallant Ship of State,
With freedom's flag on high;
She throws the angry waves aside,
And dashes proudly by,
For Grant is at the helm, boys,
Silent, calm and firm;
And he shall be our pilot, boys,
Still another term.

Oh, see the gallant Ship of State,
Her crew is true and tried;
How steadily see holds her course
Upon the foaming tide.
For Grant is at the helm, boys,
Silent, calm and firm;
And he shall be our pilot, boys,
Still another term.

Oh, see the gallant Ship of State,
She'll reach that harbor yet;
While smiling skies look ever down,
And storms are never met.
For Grant is at the helm, boys,
Silent, calm and firm:
And he shall be our pilot, boys,
Still another term.

RECORD
OF
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

His Steadfast Support of the Rebellion, and Consistent Opposition to Measures for the Suppression of the Rebellion and Restoration of the Republic.

We ask the voters of Pennsylvania to examine attentively the record of Charles R. Buckalew as a member of the United States Senate for six years, presented below, and decide from it what claims he has now on them for the highest honors within their gift.

Charles R. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Goxernor, served as a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, from 1863 to 1869. It is well known—in fact, notorious—that all through the war his sympathies were with the rebels. He was a leader among the copperhead Democracy, that wing of the party which kept up a constant fire in the rear of the Union armies; by giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He was not an open enemy, like Vallandigham; but a crafty, politic adversary, who, whenever it was possible, would move in disguise and cover up his tracks. He was, to all intents and purposes, a rebel in the ranks of the brave men who were fighting against treason. He was therefore a fit and trusty emissary of the Confederacy—one who could be relied on to impart any information that might damage the Union cause and help the rebels; one who was willing to consult with the rebel agents in Canada, and encourage them to persevere in their efforts to overthrow the republic. At home he was in the confidence of those organizations formed to resist the draft, and was the head and front of a powerful opposition in his own county—a combination whose acts were as treasonable as was the firing on Fort Sumter. When men were most needed to fill decimated ranks, and conscription had to be resorted to, Buckalew not only tacitly counseled resistance to the process of the law, but aided and encouraged it by welcoming deserters and fugitives from the draft. So firmly and steadfastly was he committed to the cause of disunion, that he never permitted himself to say or do aught that might injure the rebel cause. When forced to act he was always found helping the enemy, whether as a private citizen or a public officer. His record as a United States Senator is in complete harmony with his other acts. That the people of Pennsylvania may judge this man by his acts, we append the record of his votes while Senator:

RECORD OF CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, AS SHOWN BY HIS VOTES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE 1863–69.

December 22, 1863.—On an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, "that no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any person enlisting after the fifth day of January next,"

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

On the motion to exempt from the draft all clergymen, &c.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 14, 1864.—On the motion to repeal the three hundred dollar clause in the act of March 3, 1863,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

On the motion to raise the maximum of the commutation to four hundred dollars,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

On the motion that ministers of the gospel drafted into the army may be employed in hospitals,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 18, 1864.—On the passage of the enrollment act,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 25, 1864.—On the adoption of the resolution requiring Senators to take the oath of July 2, 1862,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 23, 1864.—When the bill to equalize the pay of the soldiers was under consideration, Mr. Davis, of Ky., offered an amendment to diacharge all the colored soldiers in the army, &c.,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 24, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant General of the U. S. Army,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 10, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the U. S. A., Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 31, 1864.—On the motion to strike out the words "white male citizens" in organic act of Montana, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 31, 1864.—On the motion of Mr. Davis, of Ky., to so amend the 13th article of amendment to the constitution as to prohibit colored persons from becoming citizens of the United States, Mr. Buckalew voted yea.

April 28, 1864.—On the passage of the act to increase temporarily the duties on imports, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

May 3, 1864.—On the joint resolution providing for the payment of volunteers called out for not less than 100 days, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

May 11, 1864.—On the passage of the National Banking act Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

May 23, 1864.—On the bill amendatory of the act incorporating the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 17, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to increase the duties on imports Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 23, 1864.—On the passage of the bill repealing the Fugative Slave Law Mr. Buckalew, voted nay.

June 23, 1864.—On the passage of the act to prohibit the discharge of persons from libility to Military Duty by reason of payment of money, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 28, 1864.—On the passage of the bill for establishing the Freedman's Bureau Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 13, 1865.—On passage of the Joint Resolution to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 23, 1865.—On the passage of the bill to provide for the better organization to the Pay Department Mr. Buckalew nay.

December 12, 1865.—On the passage of the resolution to appoint a joint committee to inquire into the condition of the so-called Confederate States, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 25, 1865.—On the passage of the bill (S. 60) to enlarge the powers of the Freedman's Bureau, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 29, 1866.—On the passage of the bill (S. 88) to restrict the expenses of collecting soldier's claims against the government, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 1, 1866.—When the "civil rights bill" was under consideration, Mr. Trumbull moved the following amendment, "That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States without distinction to color," Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 20, 1866.—On the passage of the "civil rights bill," Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 20, 1866.—On the passage of the "act to enlarge the powers of the Freedman's Bureau," over the veto of President Johnson, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 2, 1866.—On the question to agree to the concurrent resolution that neither House of Congress shall admit Senators or Representatives from the States lately in rebellion until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to such representation,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 13, 1866.—On the admission of Colorado into the Union, and again April 25th, 1866,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 20, 1865.—On the passage of the bill for the temporary relief of the destitute colored people in the District of Columbia,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

April 6, 1866.—On the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

April 20, 1866.—On the passage of the act to amend an act relating to *Habaes Corpus*, &c., March 3, 1863,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 25, 1866.—On the amendments to the bill to reduce internal taxes "That no tax or duty shall be assessed, or paid on manufactured cotton, which may be grown or produced after the passage of this act,"

Mr. Buckalew voted aye.

July 16, 1866.—On the passage of the bill to continue in force, &c., the Freedmen's Bureau, over the President's veto,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

July 19, 1866.—On the passage of the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

July 22, 1896.—On the passage of the joint resolution admitting the State of Tennessee to representation in Congress,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

July 25, 1866.—On the increase of the salaries of Senators,

Mr. Buckalew voted aye.

January 7, 1867.—On the passage of the act to regulate the elective franchise in District of Columbia, over the President's veto,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 9, 1867.—On the adoption of the amendment to the act for the admission of the State of Nebraska, providing that there shall be no distinction as to race or color in the exercise of the elective franchise,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 18, 1867.—On the passage of the act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 31, 1867.—On the adoption of the amendment that all animals imported for breeding purposes to admitted duty free,

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 8, 1867.—On the passage of the act of admission of Nebraska into the Union over the President's veto, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 12, 1867.—On the passage of the bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 16, 1867.—On the passage of the first reconstruction act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 2, 1867.—On the passage over the President's veto of the act to regulate the tenure of certain civil officers, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 2, 1867.—On the passage over the President's veto of the first reconstruction act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 16, 1867.—On the passage of the supplemental reconstruction act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March, 21, 1867.—On the passage of the act suspending all proceedings in relation to payment for slaves drafted or received as volunteers in the United States army, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 23, 1867.—On the passage over the President's veto of the supplemental reconstruction act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

July 19, 1867.—On the passage of the third reconstruction act over the veto of the President, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 15, 1868.—On the passage of the bill to suspend the further reduction of the currency, Mr. Buckalew voted aye.

January 27, 1868.—On the passage of the bill for the removal of the political disabilities of Robert M. Patton, of Alabama, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 11, 1868.—On the passage of the bill to re-admit the Rebel States, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 25, 1868.—On the passage of the above bill over the veto of the President, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

July 20, 1868.—On the passage over the President's veto of the joint resolution excluding from the electoral college votes of States lately in rebellion, &c., Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 17, 1869.—On the passage of the amendment (XV) to the Constitution, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 24, 1869.—On the passage over the President's veto, of the bill to regulate "the duties on imported copper and copper ores," Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

An analysis of the above record shows:

I. That Charles R. Buckalew opposed every measure tending to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

1. He voted against paying bounties to volunteers. He would have deprived the soldier of all bounties because he hated the cause for which they fought, and wanted to discourage the enlistment of volunteers.

2. He voted against giving the black soldier the same pay as white. A pro-slavery, rebel-sympathizing Democrat, he believed the negro fit only for a slave; and after the black man had found his loyalty, his bravery and his manhood, Buckalew would still have had him degraded.

3. He voted against the conscription law, without which it would have been impossible to maintain the efficiency of the armies, and defeat the rebellion. When this law came to be enforced he encouraged an organization to resist its execution.

4. He voted against an appropriation of twenty-five million dollars to pay one hundred day volunteers, or emergency men. He would rather that the State capital had fallen into the hands of the enemy than that Lee had been driven back from Gettysburg.

5. He voted against the bill to restrict the expenses of the collection of soldiers' claims against the government. This was entirely consistent. He was in favor of pa

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, August 28, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Honorable HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.
W. D. Forten, Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. W. J. Colegrove.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jesse Merrill.
4. Henry Bumm.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilson.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M. Thompson.
7. Francis Shroeder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8. Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Lloyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. Jones Patterson.
12. Leander M. Milton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Cen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

Gen. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.
Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, Warren.
Gen CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT, Carbon.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David B. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

For Congress:

A. L. Guss, of Huntingdon county.

[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

For Delegate to Constitutional Convention:

Dr. John M'Culloch, of Huntingdon.

[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly:

Franklin H. Lane, of Shirleysburg.

For Prothonotary:

Thomas W. Myton, of Huntingdon.

For Register and Recorder:

William Lightner, of West township.

For District Attorney:

H. C. Madden, of Huntingdon.

For County Commissioner:

David Hare, of Porter township.

For Director of the Poor:

Michael H. Kyper, of Shirley township.

For Auditor:

Barton Green, of Barree township.

Republican County Committee.

Alexandria Bor.—D. S. Henderson, Dr. Geo. W. Hewitt.
Barree—James Stewart, Henry Conprost.
Brady—H. Mason Dorris, Samuel Carthey.
Broad Top City—Henry Cook, C. K. Horton.
Birmingham—Joseph Madson, Capt. S. T. M'Cahan.
Carbon—A. R. M'Carthy, Samuel Donelson.
Cass—Jacob Chilcote, George Smith.
Cassville Bor—Amon W. Brewn, James G. Corbin.
Clay—S. L. Glasgow, Adam Heeter.
Cromwell—Gwin M. Hawey, John Reilly.
Coalmont Bor—Richard Lowns, George A. Heaton.
Dublin—Wm. Clymans, David Peterson.
Franklin—David Cunrod, D. M. Thompson.
Henderson—David Grove, George W. Miller.
Hopewell—Jackson Enyeart, Wm. Hoover.
Huntingdon, East Ward—K. A. Lovell, Robert King.
" *West Ward*—Alex. Elliott, S. T. Brown.
Jackson—Thomas K. Shipton, George M'Alevy.
Juniata—Wm. E. Corbin, James Heffner.
Lincoln—Joseph Detwiler, George W. Shontz.
Mapleton—A. W. Swoope, Samuel Park.
Morris—John K. Templeton, James H. Davis.
Mt. Union Bor—John S. Barr, Elias W. Rodgers.
Mt. Union, Dist—David Snyder, Wm. P. Patton.
Oneida—Robert M'Divitt, James Green.
Orbisonia Bor.—Thomas M. Kelley, Thos. E. Orbison.
Penn—Wm. J. Gelsinger, James Heffley.
Petersburg—John Ross. Dr. Geo. B. Orlady.
Porter—Benj. Isenberg, H. G. Neff.
Shirley Twp—Robert Bigam, David Long.
Shirley Bor—John A. Kerr, D. P. Baker.
Shade Gap Bor—Dr. Wm. M. Ray, W. P. Shade.
Springfield—Morris Cutshall, Elihu Brown.
Tell—C. A. Blair, James Bolinger.
Three Springs Boro—A. T. Stevens, Wm. J. Hampson.
Tod—John Horton, Theo. Houck.
Union—B. F. Glasgow, S. P. Smith.
Walker—John Brewster, J. D. Watson.
Warriorsmark—Dr. J. W. Dunwiddie, Jesse Fetterhoof.
West (Upper)—Henry Neff, Henry Davis, sr.
West (Lower)—Wm. M'Clure, J. C. Hamilton.

A. TYHURST,
Chairman.

Republican Committee Meeting.

The members of the Republican County Committee will meet at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of SEPTEMBER, 1872, at one o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly desired that every member be present, as business of much importance will be transacted.

A. TYHURST,
Chairman.

☞ The official vote of North Carolina will give Caldwell, the Republican candidate for Governor, about 2200 majority. This will do.

☞ The JOURNAL will be furnished to new subscribers from this date until the 10th of November, (close of campaign,) for 50 cents tf.

☞ Riots have been in successful operation, in Belfast, Ireland, for ten days.—England appears to be unable to control her Irish subjects.

Hor'ce Greeley and Horse Grant are the candidates for President. It seems to be horse either way.—*Watchman.*

The *Watchman* wants one "mare" as the Scotchman would say.

☞ When a Republican strikes at a member of the same party he ought to remember that he opens the way for a stroke back, which is bound to come sooner or later.

☞ The Congressional Conference, for this district, assembles to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Altoona, for the purpose of placing a candidate in the field for Congress.

☞ The proceedings of the Labor Reformers' Convention will be found in our local columns. It was a very orderly and dignified body, and made up in earnestness what it lacked in numbers.

Wonder whether Grant will go back to Galena after the 4th of March or to his farm at St. Louis. We understand he has made up his mind to leave the White House.—*Watchman.*

And the *Watchman* is not for Greeley, either.?

☞ Mr. Speer and Mr. Lewis having got rid of the Democratic County Convention, set themselves to work, in good earnest, to supply its delinquencies. Some of the old Democrats complain that Mr. Lewis has hardly got warm in the party until he dictates its nominees. It does look so.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

Generally, in this country, young men, commencing business for themselves, have but a limited cash capital as the basis of their operations. If prudent, they will not run round in search of credit, but will limit their purchases by the extent of their ability to pay on the receipt of the goods, always retaining a small cash reserve in bank to meet an emergency should it occur. After commencing the next object will be by each to economise in his expenditures, so as to allow his profits to augment his capital. By punctuality and promptness in meeting all his engagements he will very soon secure the confidence of the public, and manufacturers and importers will begin to seek his custom and ask him to receive goods *on time*. He has then controlled the elements of future success. All the stock that he can dispose of is at his command, at the lowest market prices, and on the best terms offered by wholesale dealers. The foundation of his future success is laid, and continued prudence, judgment, application and promptness will lead directly to a realization, in due time, of all reasonable aspirations.—Making haste to be rich in a day, changing from one occupation to another, selling out, and buying out usually result in disappointment, a loss of the confidence of the public, decrease of capital and ultimate insolvency.

As it is with individuals so is it with nations. A nation without stability of Government can never command the confidence of the other great powers. What would Mexican bonds be worth to-day in the money markets of the world?

In 1857 our own Government, by a vacillating policy, a ruinously low tariff and stoppage of manufactories by a flood of foreign goods, was brought to a crisis by which not only the masses of the working people were thrown out of employment, but the national credit was seriously affected. The United States Treasury was emptied and Congress authorized a loan on short-time U. S. Treasury notes, fixing the interest at 6 per cent. At the next session of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury reported that he could not raise money on the credit of the Government at 6 per cent. He was then authorized to obtain a loan on the best terms he could make. The result was that he paid eight, nine, ten, eleven, and *for a considerable portion of the loan twelve per cent. per annum.* (See the Annual Reports of the Treasury.) Secretary Chase reduced those obligations in 1862, and stopped this enormous and ruinous rate of interest, and that too when he was devising ways to meet the large and rapidly increasing daily cost of the current war.

For some months after the Republican party came into power the interest on money for the Government was high, but never above eight per cent. From that it gradually fell, even while one and a half million of dollars per day were required for the war alone. The falling scale has continued. The last money hired by the Government—that authorized under the provisions of the funding bill—pays only 5 per cent. interest. And positive propositions have been received by Mr. Boutwell, for the entire amount called for by the funding bill, at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent., according to its provisions. The offer is standing open for the Secretary's acceptance. The funds cannot be used yet, as the 5-20 and 7-30 bonds have not all matured, and cannot be called in until the limit provided by law has expired. But these facts demonstrate the results of *Public Confidence* in Governments as well as in individuals.

Now the question is: Shall we again shake that confidence—and very probably destroy it—by trying the experiment of a change of Administration, with Horace Greeley instead of U. S. Grant at its head? That is the problem which the PEOPLE are now called upon to solve: it is a plain one. There is nothing intricate about it. What are Greeley's ideas upon questions of finance? Very extraordinary indeed, and more capricious than extraordinary. In the *Tribune* of June 5, 1867, Horace himself said, editorially: "*We believe in taxing so as to pay the debt in ten years.*" That is at the rate of $270,000,000 a year, commencing at that date! Well, Grant's Administration, by the generous liberality of the people has been paying at the rate of about $100,000,000 a year, and that is quite enough for the people to bear. And now that the credit of the Government has been re-established with the other Great Powers, as well as among our own capitalists, the Administration proposes to continue the reduction of the debt at the rate of only about half that amount, or $50,000,000 per annum, reducing taxes in the same proportion.—Greeley, before his last fit of eccentricity, had a good word for the Administration on this very point. In the *Tribune*, Aug. 5, 1871, not very long ago, he said this: "The fact that the debt has been steadily and largely reduced has done more than anything else to make the Administration and the party strong and popular." No man could or need say more in favor of Grant and his Administration. But Greeley in 1871 and Greeley in 1872 is quite a different person. Then he nominated Grant for a second term, and said he could not be beaten; now he has applied the flattering unction to his soul that Grant can be beaten, and that too by Horace Greeley. It was the editor of the Weekly *Caucasian*, Lexington, Mo., who first suggested to Greeley to run for the Presidency. And now the names of Greeley and Brown stand at the head of its columns, while below it announces its platform in these significant words:

"We believe in secession, in the rightfulness of slavery, in the illegality of all the Yankee nigger-bayonet Amendment to the Constitution, and the total repudiation of all debts, Federal, State and County, contracted by Radical fraud, violence and misrule."

That is a pretty plain card, but it is nothing more than an expression of the sentiments entertained by a large proportion of Horace Greeley's supporters; and when brought to bear upon the old man, as President, his characteristic instability would result in the most serious consequences to our national credit, and very possibly to our national unity.

No, this is not the time for experiments. The present Administration have done *more than well* in all the departments of the Government, and the PEOPLE in their "sober second thought," and especially capitalists, protest against any change, especially such a change as would give us Greeley for Grant.

Here are some echoes of the public voice. Gen. E. B. Ward, the millionaire of Detroit, who covers the Upper Lakes with his magnificent steamboats, says in a public letter:

"Keep General Grant at the head of the Government, keep Boutwell in his place, elect a wise Congress, and we may expect four years more of our present unequaled prosperity.

"Desiring no office or favor from either party, having no wish but for the best possible Government we are capable of making, and all my interests and hopes of comfort during the few years I may remain in active life being involved in the great question of Government, I can have but one motive in making this public reply to my numerous and trusting friends, hoping, as I do, never to live to see a good and worthy administration overthrown for the simple purposes of gratifying the claims of office-seekers and constitutional faultfinders. Whenever the people yield to those two vicious elements we may reasonably expect that our republic will die out long before the end of another century."

There we have the whole story epitomized. Read it over again. It is from a man who has worked his way to immense wealth by stability of purpose and the consequent enjoyment of the confidence of the public.

Take another illustration. A manufacturer and wholesale dealer of New York city was asked the other day to join an organization for active work on behalf of Grant and Wilson. His answer was as follows:

"I did not intend to take an active part in the campaign; but I and I cannot afford to be inactive. My business suffers through the fear entertained by dealers of the possible election of Greeley and of its disastrous consequences, and for the sake of my business I must work for the election of Grant."

That is New York, Greeley's own State, speaking; but speaking the sentiments of capitalists and manufacturers all over the country.

One more illustration, and that from among the thousands at hand which might be quoted. We select from the West.—Says a dispatch to the New York *Times*:

"A bombshell has exploded in the Democratic camp in the shape of the resignation of James W. Carson, Esq., a prominent merchant and politician of Cleveland, Ohio, of the chairmanship of the County Democratic Central Committee. The reasons given by Mr. Carson for his course are that sound business policy requires him to vote for General Grant; that he has no confidence in Greeley's scatter-brain theory of immediate resumption of specie payments; that he firmly believes that if Greeley is elected his administration will be marked by financial revulsions as sure as those of 1837 and 1857. Quite a number of other Democratic business men entertain the same views as Mr. Carson, and will vote for Grant and Wilson, preferring a certainty under a Republican administration to an experimental uncertainty under a would-be Greeley administration."

But space to-day forbids further evidence of the popular feeling throughout the country. When the *Globe* meets the facts we have thrown together hastily in this article, we shall give him another of a similar nature to work out. Let us meet the question in its breadth and length, and with a square, honest purpose to reach the facts and publish the truth only.

A STUPID DODGE.

The last *Globe* comments upon the Republican County Convention, and endeavors, in a weak way, to stir up old factional feuds upon which the Statute of Limitations can clearly be pleaded. We will try to answer its follies:

The Convention consisted of as good men as the county can produce, who were selected, in the main, by the friends of the rival candidates, and as is usual on such occasions, each endeavored to secure the nomination of his particular favorites. Was this not to be expected? Has this not always been the case? One portion of the Convention expected to control the organization, but failed, and the portion which the *Globe* endeavors to disaffect and to incite to acts of insubordination controlled it by a vote of 46 to 36, a clear majority of ten votes. This decisive vote was immediately followed by a vote on the Congressional question. Here again the vote was a triumphant victory for those whom the *Globe* would have the people believe were outraged. There is nothing clearer than there was a small majority on all test questions which were fairly brought before the Convention, in favor of those who controlled the organization, which fact was fully demonstrated in the only two test questions which the Convention was called upon to decide. Beyond these two first and most important considerations, the Convention was made up of men who determined to do the best for the party, and were under the control of nobody.—There may have been strict factional lines drawn on both sides, but there was a conservative minority which voted for the best men without regard to either wing, if such a term is allowable, and these men voted with one portion on the organization and Congress and for those whom they individually preferred for the remainder of the offices. This was evident to all who attended the Convention. The *Globe* has consequently over-shot the mark. If the portion of the Convention, which carried the organization and Congress, did not succeed in making more nominations than it did, it was because they could not control the men who assisted them in carrying the first two points, and this being the case they could not complain, and do not. The Convention was made up of the best Republicans in the county, a large portion of whom had no other object than to make a ticket that would be satisfactory to the largest number, and they conscientiously discharged their duty. There certainly could not have been a better ticket presented, and though it may not just be what everybody wanted, and what many of our readers would have made it—we cannot all be given what we want—yet the welfare of the Republican party demands that it be triumphantly elected.

☞ Three or four years ago there was some misunderstanding in the Republican party and the house was divided against itself and it fell. The year following the same little game was repeated, and great was the fall thereof. Last year all hands came to the conclusion that they had been playing fool long enough, and turned in and triumphantly elected the ticket and "buried the hatchet." Here ends the matter. The stupids who desire to revive the old feuds do so for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Democratic party.

☞ A Soldiers' and Sailors' National Mass Convention will be held at Pittsburgh, on September 17, 1872. A large delegation should attend from Huntingdon county. We will publish further particulars next week.

SUPPORT THE PARTY.

We sometimes hear men say that they are no slaves to party; that they vote for whom they please and that they are under no obligations to any partizan. This would indicate that they have no fixed principles; that they are on all sides of questions; everything by times and nothing long.—Men of this class are not to be trusted. They are generally very fickle and governed entirely by self interest. When you think you have them, like Paddy's flea, they "are not there." A party, made up of this class of men, can never succeed. There is not persistence enough in it; not sufficient adhesiveness. Parties, to succeed, must be determined; must stand up for their organization; never halting or hesitating. This is the only road to success. Whenever men begin to straggle and say they vote for whom they please and that they are under no obligations to support such and such a candidate, they are demoralized, and the sooner the party gets rid of them the better. Parties can only maintain themselves intact by keeping up a thorough organization. And the only way for an aspirant to office is to support the party. No party can ever support stragglers; better let the enemy pick them up at once and get rid of them.

Republicans of Huntingdon county, you have too many stragglers in your organization! Men who talk as if they were anything but Republicans; very frequently men do it who have filled office and who want office in the future. This is all wrong. No man who even talks in a way to indicate that he is dissatisfied should be tolerated as an aspirant. No man should be named for any office who does not talk and work for the party. If men desire positions at the hands of the party they ought to stand up square for the organization on all occasions. Our advice would be: Let the man be marked as a politician who does not stand by his party through thick and thin!

☞ The JOURNAL will be furnished to new subscribers from this date until the 10th of November, (close of campaign,) for 50 cents. tf.

☞ "Only a choice between Grant and Greeley!" The Democracy have made it—not wholly (says the *North American*); but so many as accept the results of the war and reconstruction and peace have already chosen Grant, while those destructives, who must rule at any cost and revive all the spirit of former times, wish to use his opponent as a bridge to that end. The Republicans, too, have made it; made it in the official expression of their views and desires; in the language of all who can claim to stand as leaders among them; in the expressions of the majority who not only up held the nation in its critical period of civil war, but were as staunch, wise and patriotic in the vicissitudes following, and are now laboring hopeful to achieve the greatest good at the least cost. If it is only a choice between men that is being and to be made, those whose decision is unformed can see on every side and everywhere that they whose interests are greatest, whose judgement is soundest, whose honesty is most unquestionable, have chosen Grant, and are zealous to make their own and his election good. The fact is a lesson, a whole course of instruction, and a diploma for others to study and pattern.

☞ The Lancaster *Examiner and Herald* says Hon. Lynn Bartholomew in his address in Fulton hall said; "I have known John F. Hartranft intimately—man and boy—for nineteen years, *and I have known him to be an honest man.*" Villified and slandered as our soldier candidate has been, by unscrupulous enemies, the undivided testimony of all who know him—whatever their politics—is, that he is an honest man. Men who served with him in the army—neighbors who have sustained the most intimate relations with him for years all bear testimony to his unimpeachable integrity, and refuse for a moment to give credence to the charges of his enemies. Even his political opponents—men who will vote against him—repel with indignation those charges. They knew him as a neighbor, and with one voice proclaim him AN HONEST MAN!"

☞ Gen. F. H. Lane is the successful Republican nominee of Huntingdon county for the State Legislature. Right so, a better selection could not have been made. He filled his place well during the last session of that body, and if elected will fill his place again to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Success to you, General Lane.—*Tyrone Blade.*

☞ The Greeley people are very much put out with the Straight-out Democrats. They do not like the idea of the nomination of Charles O'Conner for President.—They call the Louisville Convention "Grant's side-show," but it will be a full-blooded circus before the first Tuesday in November.

☞ Gen. John A. Dix, the man who said, at the breaking out of the rebellion, that "if any man attempts to pull down the American flag shoot him on the spot," has been nominated for Governor of New York by the Republicans. The nomination didn't go begging so much after all. *Vide Tribune.*

☞ John Dougherty, Esq., of Mount Union, Dr. John McCulloch and John M. Bailey, Esq., of this place, are nominated by the Labor Reform, Democratic and Republican parties, in the order named, for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. They are all excellent men.

☞ The *Globe* endeavors to make a point against Mr. Myton on the ground that some three or four years ago he voted for a Democrat. The *Globe* ought to look upon this as a great point in his qualifications, as it has been on all sides of all questions, and voted accordingly.

☞ Charles O'Conner, the great Irish barrister of New York, will, in all probability, be nominated for President by the Straight-out Democratic Convention which assembles in Louisville, Ky., on the 3d of September. Then the Democrats will have a candidate.

☞ The JOURNAL will be furnished to new subscribers from this date until the 10th of November, (close of campaign,) for 50 cents. tf.

☞ Do the Republicans, who have allowed themselves to be made cat's-paws of by Mr. Speer and Mr. Lewis, imagine that they can do these things and remain Republicans? If they do, we assure them that those who are not for us are against us.

☞ Hon. R. M. Speer, the candidate of the Blair County Labor Reformers for Congress, is a most ardent member of the W. B. A. He will vote for Schell for Governor and the whole Labor Reform ticket, in this county, of course?

☞ The West Virginia election has resulted in a defeat of the Constitutional Amendment disqualifying negroes from holding office and the election of Jacobs, independent Democrat, for Governor. The Republicans supported Jacobs.

☞ The last *Globe* presented to the unterrified Democracy what their County Convention had failed to do, a ticket. It appears that no Democratic ticket is good to the sight now unless it is sugared over with a lot of Republicans.

A Ringing Appeal.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, No. 716 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1872.

The Republican State Committee desires to congratulate the Republicans of Pennsylvania upon the noble victory recently won by their brethren in North Carolina. It was a triumph over fearful odds, and was won in spite of the fraudulent practices imported into that State from New York by the Tammany ballot-box stuffers, who lead the Greeley army.

It has demonstrated that the Republicans of the Southern States cannot be won from the support of their principles by the oily tongues of the Republican traitors who were sent among them. Schurz and Trumbull, Tipton and McClure may blazon their own treachery, but cannot win followers.

It has demonstrated, also, that while the men with grievances, the soreheads and the disappointed demagogues, may be able to make a great din over their own abandonment of their professions, they carry no one with them. The treachery they represent is only on the surface; it does not reach down into the masses; the people are not infected by it. These men went out from us because they were not of us. This inspiriting work in North Carolina was won by *organization* and persistent *work.* It could not have been won without essential adjuncts.

It behooves us, therefore, to profit by their example. Wherever the work of organization has begun in Pennsylvania, it has been attended by the best results. Wherever it has not yet been resorted to, apathy and indifference prevail. Friends: If this be the case in your county, break the spell at once and begin the essential work of the campaign. Waste not a day in waiting. Every day that this work is deferred is an opportunity lost.

We implore our people throughout the State, who have not yet entered into the spirit of this all-important contest, to remember the great interests at stake and how much may hang upon the consequence of their inaction.

Our intelligence from all parts of the State is of the most encouraging kind. In the few places where disaffection existed it is steadily disappearing, and the party is rapidly settling down into a compact and unbroken mass. The few men who have gone off to the enemy have made all that is possible out of their change of front, and henceforth must cease to have any influence in our ranks. These ranks are as solid and firm as ever, and nothing remains but to march forward to the victory that awaits us.

We are going to win this fight! Of that we have no doubt. The conclusive proofs of this are all about us. Pay no heed to the fables put forth as facts by our opponents. Regard all reports as false that point to any change in our State ticket No change will be made. Our leaders are chosen, and under them we go forth to battle. Organize and work. Cast all fears and apprehensions to the winds. Put the croakers out of hearing; and with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, the work will be done to the satisfaction of all. Even Greeley, in his private letters, does not claim Pennsylvania—he knows better.

One word more. In carrying on this fight do not act on the defensive. The enemy is so vulnerable that our chief purpose should be to attack him at every weak point. Buckalew's record while in the United States Senate proves him to have been a disloyal man, the companion and counselor not merely of traitors, but of incendiaries and murderers, who plotted with him at Niagara to burn and destroy the cities of his own State, no matter what cost to the helpless and defenceless. Holcomb's letter, in conjunction with Thompson's, and his own Senatorial record, fully prove this. Charge it home on him, and give his defenders no rest from attack.

Blank constitutions for Grant and Wilson clubs, and poll-books for enrolling voters, may be had on application to these headquarters.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

BUCKALEW'S REBELLION.

Maj. Gen. Couch to C. R. Buckalew.

Major General Couch, in a letter dated September 29th, 1865, replying to Charles R. Buckalew, who was earnestly defending the Fishing Creek rebellion, said:

"I fully agree with you that no fortifications were erected by the 'insurgents,' but General Cadwallader, who made a close examination of the country, is satisfied that they had ONE, probaly TWO PIECES OF ARTILLERY, that there was an ORGANIZATION TO RESIST THE DRAFT, the members of which were ARMED, and I have other information to the same effect."

We think that most effectually disposes of the attempt made to deny the existence of an armed hostility to the government on the part of Mr. Buckalew's friends in this country. The truth is, when Major General Cadwallader's forces landed in Bloomsburg, persons in sympathy were immediately sent to the "insurgents," and being frightened, they speedily set to work to obliterate all marks by which they might be detected. The fifteen hundred men, that had been drilling on Rantz farm, dispersed, and some concealed themselves in the forests of Sullivan county, while others fled to Canada. For a time this was not denied nor is it now denied by any respectable journal. The only paper that has thus far attempted it is the Lycoming *Standard*, which has as little regard for the truth as he has for common courtesy.

We are not surprised, that Mr. Buckalew should be anxious to deny the existence of this "foul blot," since he knows that the people of this State will hold him responsible; and justly too for this treason. His influence in the country at that time was almost absolute and yet he failed to use it for the suppression of this rebellion In addition to this when it is remembered that Holcombe, one of the men sent by Jeff Davis to Canada to spread treason in the North, to burn our cities, and scatter disease and death among the women and children of the loyal Republic, says in a letter to the Southern Confederacy, among others whom he met frequently was Charles R. Buckalew, we think no sensible man need hesitate in deciding where Buckalew stood and where his sympathies and acts were during that period.

Mr. Buckalew's interviews were never divulged until the rebellion was subdued, and the rebel archives fell into the hands of the government. If the meetings had been open it might be claimed that he went to Canada to meet the conspirators in the interest of peace, but his stealthy interviews with rebels and his own home confederacy make a bad record for loyalty. —*Bloomsburg Republican.*

Buckalew in Canada.

Mr. Buckalew's criminal intercourse with rebel incendiaries and pirates in Canada was so flagrant and horrible that none were capable of imagining anything more atrocious. And yet his partisans, by attempting to defend his conduct, have deepened his guilt. What answer is it to the charge, "*that a Senator of the United States hastened to a foreign country, when his own was bleeding at every pore from a merciless rebellion,* TO HOLD CRIMINAL CONFERENCE WITH THE AGENTS OF THAT REBELLION," to say that he was in Canada in his official capacity? The public intelligence, and the horror this act awakens in every loyal, in every generous breast is insulted by the flippancy of the evasion. If Mr. Buckalew was sent to Canada to examine into the Indian Policy of that British dependency, his business was with the men sent from England to govern the province. No report of Buckalew's visit to these authorities has yet reached us. *But we have a report from the bloodthirsty enemies of his country*—MEN ENGAGED IN EMPLOYING INCENDIARIES TO BURN AND DESTROY THE PROPERTY OF HIS OWN CONSTITUENTS—*that he* DID CALL ON THEM! There is a ghastly sarcasm in the attempted defense of the little Copperhead of Bloomsburg. We naturally are led to suppose that an examination of the Indian Policy of Canada was intended to work out a merciful change in our own Indian Policy. But we find our Senator engaged in counsel with men whose crimes against humanity are a deeper stain than the wildest tales of savage cruelty; men whose hellish conceptions for the destruction of innocent lives and of property in no way available for warlike use, not only violates the harshest rules of war, but would shame the cruelty of a nest of pirates. AND YET CHARLES R. BUCKALEW *was the* COMPANION *in* CANADA *of these savage villains!*

Not only were these *confreres of Buckalew paying men* TO INTRODUCE LOATHSOME INFECTIOUS DISEASES INTO THE CITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA, but they were employing prowling scoundrels to carry devastation to the homes of the aged, the sick, the babes, the cripples of our densest centres of population *by the torch of the midnight incendiary!* Money had been paid to one villain to burn steamboats at St. Louis *and they had been burned!* Another had been paid to do this at Cincinnati, *and good news was expected shortly from there!*" There has not been a day for thirty years when a fire at the wharves of either Cincinnati or St. Louis could burn a dozen steamboats without burning some owned *by those constituents of Mr. Buckalew who live in Brownsville and Pittsburg!*

And if Mr. Buckalew does not know this the admission would do him some harm even yet. The conclusion is inevitable. BUCKALEW KNEW TOO MUCH THEN TO MAKE A SAFE GOVERNOR NOW!—*Har. Telegraph.*

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON ACADEMY
WILL AGAIN OPEN SEPT. 2, 1872.
Tuition: $10, $12.50, and $15 per Eleven Weeks.
JAS. A. STEPHENS, Principal.
Huntingdon, Pa., August 28, 1872-2t.

L. R. NORTON,
Dealer in
PIANOS,
AND STATE AGENT
For the celebrated
JEWETT & GOODMAN ORGAN,
118 Smithfield Street,
Opposite New City Hall,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)
Aug 28, 1872-1m.

Election Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1872.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, 1839, I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of October, (being the 8th day of OCTOBER,) at which time the following officers will be elected:

One Person for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Three Persons for the offices of Congressmen-at-Large to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Twenty-eight Persons for the offices of Delegates-at Large to the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Congress to represent Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties in the Congress of the United States.

Three Persons for the offices of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to represent the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Assembly, to represent the county of Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of Register and Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said Act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the School House, adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd., in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker tp. and so much of West township as is included in following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kaufman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata River, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of George W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union School House, near the Union Meeting House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, [formerly owned by James Ennis,] in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Megahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Isenberg, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House, in said township.

19th district, composed the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, Jno K. M'Cahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer, and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at M'Alavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house, in Scottville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the boroughs of Mt. Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of 5 miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge to the Juniata river, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mt. Union, in said township.

25th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying east of Fifth street, and also all those parts of Walker and Porter townships, heretofore voting in the borough of Huntingdon, at the east window of the Court House, in said borough.

26th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying west of Fifth street, at the west window of the Court House.

27th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at and near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's Mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longenecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

28th district, composed of the township of Juniata, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Isenberg

29th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit, commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south 52 deg. east 360 perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north 67 deg., east 312 perches to a yellow pine; thence south 52 deg., east 772 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 14 deg., east 351 perches to a chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's lane; thence south 31½ deg., east 294 perches to a chestnut oak, on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terral's farm; south 65 deg., east 934 perches to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the public school house in the village of Dudley.

30th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house, in said borough.

31st district, composed of Lincoln tp, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, 58 deg., east 798 perches to a black oak in middle of township thence 42½ deg., east 802 perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by the line of Tod township to corner of Penn tp.; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey m

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, August 28, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ABRAHAM'S TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WESLEYAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANKET. Services on Sabbath: 10¼ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

The weather is red hot.

The Swallows have left.

Candidates are circulating.

Apples are a drug in the market.

On a bust—Our imp's Job's comforter.

The days are growing perceptibly shorter.

Judge Carmon's new shop is ready for the roof.

The Manor Hill Camp Meeting has been well attended.

The public schools of this borough open on the 2d prox.

Prof. Stephens opens his Academy on Monday of next week.

The exterior of the M. E. Church looks as bright as a new dollar.

Every Republican in the county should take and pay for the JOURNAL.

Our agricultural friends have commenced plowing for their fall crops.

Graw thinks if he had air-brakes he would not have to whistle so much.

The four new boats at the yard of Henry & Co. are approaching completion.

The Blair County *Radical* has donned a new dress, which improves its appearance.

A colored camp meeting is talked of near this place; hope it will all end in talk.

Altoona Republicans are erecting a capacious wigwam for campaign purposes.

Fruit is extremely abundant. Apples are selling at twenty-five cents per bushel.

McNeil is button-holing everybody. He wants votes, and is remarkably clever.

The bruisers, Jim Mace and Ned O'Baldwin, passed through this place one day last week.

Speer is *forcing* the *Globe*. The *Monitor* is to be FORCED to the wall. What ingratitude!

The circulation of the JOURNAL will go to 2500 if our friends will only exert themselves a little.

Birds are begining to organize for the winter campaign. They are flocking together in large numbers.

The extension of the Keystone Boot and Shoe Manufacturing company, building is approaching completion.

Our farmer friend, Mr. Plank, of the "Big Valley," will please accept the thanks of the printers for some toothsome apples.

The old Shifter, No. 102, familiar to every man, woman and child in town, has been or is to be sent to the shops to be rebuilt.

The person who borrowed a copy of Tom Hoods' poems, from the editor of this paper, will confer a favor by returning them.

The Sewer on Fifth street does not cave in more than once a day. The Street Commissioner always escapes. How fortunate.

The Town clock has at last gone into position and hourly tolls the flight of time. It is said to be a most splendid piece of machinery.

The local of the Blair County *Radical* "goes for" Huntingdon's apple boys. He says they sell inferior fruit and are "rude and unmannerly."

We want the circulation of the JOURNAL to reach 2500. Help us, friends! Every Republican in the country should take a copy. Give us a lift!

"Napper" looks like the very old scare-crow himself. He was a hard looking "dark" before he was hurt, but now he would frighten even a locomotive.

One of our young men pays frequent visits to the rural districts, and it is strongly intimated that he has some notion of going into the peach business.

Our one-armed soldier candidate for Prothonotary will knock the spots off the Copperhead-Independent-Labor-Reform-and-would-be-Temperance candidate.

A heavy Labor Reformer—M. M. McNeil, Esq., especially when he wants votes. Will he support the balance of the Labor Reform ticket? Come, honor bright!

New pavements will be put down, on Washington street, from the residence of Captain Johnston to the corner of Eighth street, as soon as the grading is completed.

The National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, wish to employ an Agent to Canvas, in this county, for "Lights and Shadows of New York." A very salable work.

Hon. Wm. P. Schell was in town and made a speech at the Labor Reform meeting on last Wednesday night. Mr. Schell will get quite a number of votes in this and Bedford counties.

The Canal bridge leading from Fourth street to the Fair ground broke down, with a mule team, on last Saturday evening. No fatal injuries were sustained. The Canal Company is replacing it.

We understand the friends of Victoria C. Woodhull propose holding a Convention to place in nomination a county ticket. It would be no greater farce than some other Conventions we wot of.

Gen. Lane was in town on Thursday last, and gave a good report of the unity of the party in the "lower end." The General will make a vigorous canvass of the county and be triumphantly elected.

There are Republicans in the county who are subscribers to a Democratic, and not to a Republican paper. This is paying a premium for the disorganization of the Republican party. Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Miss. P. C. Miller, who has taught the select infant school, in this place, with great success, for a number of years, has accepted a position in a high school at Evansville, Indiana. We wish her much success in her new field of labor.

Everybody admires the beautiful shade trees on Washington street, between Eighth and Eleventh streets. They were planted by a Young American Council nineteen years ago. Oh, send us some more Young American Councils!

The Democratic Conference to nominate a candidate for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention met in this place, on last Saturday, and nominated John M. Bailey, Esq., of this place and Dr. Reid, of Lewistown. We congratulate Mr. Bailey on his success. He will make an excellent Delegate.

The individual who is so much exercised over the business of the JOURNAL is informed that its guns will be brought to bear against him between this and the second Tuesday of October, and will knock some of the self-conceit out of him.

Our subscription is still increasing rapidly. Friends shove it up to 2000! Four new subscribers, at each post office in the county, will do it! This cannot be done at some offices, but at others ten can be raised quite readly. Go to work and do it.

The Broad Top Railroad Company received last week, two additional freight engines, one entirely new and the other rebuilt. Unfortunately the new engine was run over a cow, at Coffee Run, on her way up, thrown off the track and badly damaged.

A lady, on Hill street, was very indignant, the other day, at some one for halloaing out of a second-story window. She said she had no idea the place was a stable until she saw a calf's head pop out of a window, and she might even then have been mistaken if she had not heard it bawl. It is a most unsufferable practice.

Knots of boys, and sometimes men, get on the corners and lounging places, and make remarks about females that pass. This is a most reprehensible practice. No brave boy or man will make a remark derogatory of a female. It is downright cowardice to do so. A boy or man could resent the insult, but a woman is not expected to.

NEWS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.—

The Clearfield county fair will be held Sept. 30th, and Oct. 1st and 2d.

Alderman McMullen is convalescent and now luxuriates at Bedford Springs.

The *Herald* says Messrs. Baker & Co. are erecting a magnificent rolling mill between Altoona and Allegheny Furance.

Two Somerset county *boys*—one aged 81 and the other 83 years—recently raked and bound 35 dozen of wheat in three hours.

Robert Taylor of Brown township, Mifflin county was somewhat hurt last week by being thrown from a young horse which scared at a sled.

Dr. Christy is the Democratic candidate for elector in this district, Dr. Orlady the Republican candidate, and Dr. Thompson the Temperance candidate.

James H. Harbaugh, Esq., has been appointed agent for the Adams Express Company at Mann's Choice, Bedford county. James will make an excellent agent.

The Bedford Mineral Springs property contains over fourteen hundred acres and has thirty seven springs on it. It is one of the most valuable properties in Pennsylvania.

Henry's barn in Brown twp., Mifflin county, was struck by lightning last week during a storm, damaging it slightly; some men who had sought shelter in it were knocked down by the shock.

Saturday last, while engaged in coupling cars, Virgil Glenn, brakesman on the "Dinkey," met with an accident, which resulted in the dislocation of his right elbow, and the fracture of one of the bones of the fore arm.

On Monday week Samuel Barnes attempted to board a passing freight train at Portage Station, Blair county, but missed his footing, fell on the track, and was terribly injured as to cause his death. He was about 20 years old and a resident of Bedford county.

John Rothrock, formerly of Lewistown, had his left arm severed immediately below the elbow by a circular saw, at Drury's Run saw mill, near Renovo, on the 14th instant. The arm was amputated by Drs. Ashcom & Hall, who report the injured man doing well.

Early on Saturday morning last, a female babe, about six days old, was discovered wrapped in a shall lying on the front porch of the residence of Mr. Rohm in Patterson Juniata county. It was taken in charge and properly cared for by the Overseers of the Poor. The mother of the child is unknown.

A young man named Samuel Kennedy, in attempting to get on a freight train ner Blair Furnace, on Wednesday week, missed his footing and fell on the track. His one leg was broken by a wheel running over it. A short time after the accident Drs. Fay & Gemmill were sent for, who amputated his leg. It is thought he will recover.

The lightning struck the telegraph wires near Granville station Mifflin county, on Wednesday afternoon, portions descending down about twenty posts, splintering some, splitting others, and injuring some of the arms. The hands at work on the road in the cut a little east of the station, say they all felt like receiving a blow on the head.

The grading and bllasting of the Bloomfield railroad will be completed this week by Col. John A. Lemon, the contractor. We are informed says the *Standard*, that Col. Lemon has been awarded the contract for three miles of the Hollidaysburg and Williamsburg road, from the flowing spring eastward. Upon this part of the road will be the heaviest grading.

A dispatch was received just as we went to press last week, says the Lewistown *Gazette*, stating that George, aged nine years, a manly son of George Rarich of that place, had been drowned by falling from a boat at Bloomsburg into the canal while his father and hands were at breakfast in the cabin. On being missed search was made and his lifeless body recovered. His remains were brought to Lewistown for interment.

During the thunderstorm on Monday afternoon, the dwelling house on East Market street, in Lewistown, owned and occupied by Mrs. Culbertson and her son was struck by lightning, the fluid descending the chimney of the back building, scattering the soot and a strong smell of sulphur in all directions. Mr. Gibbs, a colored woman who was washing for the family, was knocked down and somewhat stunned. This is the first instance of a house being struck in that place for several years.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending July 30, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & COX, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Stove for Heating Water. E. Bourne, Pittsburg.

Compression Valve. Same Inventor.

Cider Bitters. L. P. Devor, Millerstown.

Pencil Sharpener. D. Hoffman, Pottsville.

Ingot Mold. A. L. Holley, Harrisburg.

Wood Pavement, (2 Patents) G. Dyer, Rousville.

Spark-arrester Chimney, &c. W. F. Grassler, Muncy.

Ore Crusher. E. & W. Thornton, Sharon.

Reissue.

Fire-plug. J. L. Lowerr, Pittsburg.

Trade Mark.

Bitters, W. H. Penn, Lindley's Mills.

A GREAT CALAMITY.—1,000 lives lost through sheer negligence, from the effects of a very slight cold; but which, in an incredibly short time, turned to that fatal disease, consumption, and ere the easy victims were aware, they were hurled into Eternity. This might have been averted by the timely use of Dr. Wengert's MAGIC BALM; for thousands, who have been cured, are to-day living talking witnesses, testifying daily, to the great power and abundant efficiency of this Medicine. By curing coughs, the forerunners of more serious and dangerous diseases, it saves unnumbered lives and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial and convinces the most skeptical. Give it a trial?*

REMEMBER all who purchase Marble Work of Williams are entitled to one of his Photographs of work done by him, framed already to hang up in your best room. Call and see them. [Aug.14-3t.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

Reported by R. M'Divitt, Esq.]

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—CIVIL LIST—FIRST WEEK.—Wood & Bacon vs. A. P. Wilson's Admr's.

This was an action brought to recover twenty-four acres of land, being part of a tract conveyed by A. P. Wilson, during his lifetime, to the plaintiffs, for the consideration of $1,500, said twenty-four acres being held by title set up by other parties. The case was compromised by the parties, and withdrawn, after proceeding a short distance with the testimony, by defendants confessing judgment for $1,500, with six months stay. Scott, Brown & Bailey for plaintiffs; Speer, Petriken & Massey for defendants.

Martin Weston, surviving Executor of William Weston, dec'd., vs. William Johnston.

Action to recover on mortgage, given by defendant to plaintiff, for payment of a tract of land in Warriorsmark township, April 16th, 1850, sold by decedent in his lifetime, but never recorded by his executors until some twenty years after his death. The *prima facie* case of the plaintiff was made out by offering in evidence the mortgage itself, and the defense consisted in the allegation that the entire debt had been liquidated and that the mortgage was no longer a lien against the property. To establish this a large number of transactions were shown, in which it was alleged the original owner had received from the mortgage from time to time, certain amounts of money and other considerations, intended to be credited on the mortgage or applied to the payment of the unpaid purchase money for which the mortgage was given. A very large amount of testimony was produced, and the trial was tedious and protracted. Verdict for defendant. S. S. Blair and Petriken for plaintiff; Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming for defendant.

Hannah Rudy for George Rudy vs. D. R. P. Neely.

This was an action of trespass, brought to recover the value of a mare sold by defendant when Sheriff of this county, under an indemnifying bond, on an execution issued by G. Miller against Geo. Rudy, while claimed by his wife, Hannah Rudy, as property inherited from her father's estate. Verdict for the plaintiff for $235.88. Speer for plaintiff; Petriken for defendant.

Commissioners of Huntingdon county vs. Jno. Nightwine and George Jackson.

This was an action brought by the Commissioners of Huntingdon county to recover a balance on duplicate, of $125.50, with interest from October 1869. John Nightwine was, in 1867, appointed by the Commissioners, a collector of taxes, in Henderson township, and had given a bond, with Geo. Jackson as surety, in the penal sum of $1200, conditioned for the payment of all moneys collected on his duplicate. The aforesaid balance was alleged by the plaintiffs to be due on the duplicate for which judgment was entered, which was staid and defendant let into defense on his allegation that it had been paid and receipted for on the duplicate. The defense consisted in the testimony of the defendant, who testified that he had paid the full amount which was receipted for in the back part of the duplicate, which had afterwards been destroyed and lost. Mr. Logan, who was then acting as Treasurer, testified that no such payment had been made by him at the time alleged by the defendant. This was about all the testimony offered and the question thus became one for the jury as to the reliability of the witnesses, or the possibilities as to either of them being mistaken. Verdict for plaintiff for $152. Musser and Speer for plaintiff; Woods & Williamson for defendant.

This case affereds another evidence of the importance of exercising proper care in the transaction of public as well as private business, and the careful preservation of all papers and documents, which may be regarded as evidence of moneys paid or received. Mr. Nightwine is one of our most respectable citizens, and is regarded, not only as a strictly honest, but as a very careful and correct business man. If, owing to a circumstance entirely unseen and unavoidable, he has thus been deprived of the evidence of payment, and unjustly compelled to pay it over again, it is not only a hard case, but a manifest wrong, which the Commissioners would do themselves credit by examining into before enforcing payment.

Josephine Leeds vs. August Koehler.

This was an action under the Sheriff's interpleader act, to recover the amount of certain personal property, levied on and sold by the defendant, as the property of the husband, while claimed by the wife under a deed of trust and bill of sale, from the father of her husband. Verdict for plaintiff for the greater portion of the property. Speer & Co. for plaintiff; Lytle, Petrikin and Calvin for defendant.

Jacob Hoffman vs. John Bare.

This was an action to recover damages for taking the water by defendant, from its natural channel above the tannery of the plaintiff, at Mt. Union, and not returning it on the premises of the plaintiff, by which he had been deprived of a sufficient amount to run his tannery, thus compelling him to reduce his force of workmen, and incur heavy loss and inconvenience, amounting to as much as $100 a week.

The defense was that by building the dam, and husbanding the water he had made it an advantage instead of an injury to the plaintiff. This case involved a great amount of testimony and occupied over two days. Verdict for plaintiff for $554. Speer for plaintiff; Woods and Petrikin for defendant.

John Heiffner vs. Daniel Flenner and James Watson.

This was an action for damages, brought against the supervisors of Walker township, for filling up and obstructing the water, in the mill race of the plaintiff, at M'Connellstown, while making a new public road. The damages were laid by the plaintiff at $2000. The plaintiff claimed that the water was damned back on to the wheel by the road having been made on a different site from that fixed by the viewers.

The defense was that the road was opened on the proper ground; that no debris had been thrown in the race, and that in constructing it they had afforded a better fall to the water than it had before. During the trial one of the jurors was, by consent of counsel, on both sides, withdrawn from the box, he having publicly expressed his opinion in the case. The remaining eleven jurors, after being out all night, rendered a verdict for defendant.

The case involved a large amount of testimony, and elicited quite an interest on the part of the citizens of the neighborhood.—Woods and Petriken for plaintiff; Speer & Co. for defendant.

Matilda Robison, Administratrix of Levi Briggs vs. William Cisney.

This was an action in which the plaintiff claimed to recover money belonging to the defendant, her father, in his lifetime. The defense was that the money was received under a contract with decedent—his brother-in-law who had lived with defendant for a short time previous to his death, by which defendant was to take care of him during his life, and secure in consideration of the same, all that he had. The claim amounted to $646, it being the amount of an order to the Lewistown Bank, produced by defendant, after the death of Briggs, and received by him. Verdict for plaintiff. Petriken for plaintiff; Woods & Williamson for defendant.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS,

For the week ending August 24, 1872	6,566
Same date last year	3,520
Increase for week	3,046
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1872	192,930
Same date last year	220,307
Decrease for year 1872	27,377

LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.—Pursuant to a call issued by the Chairman of the Labor Reform County Committee, the Labor Reform county Convention assembled in the Grand Jury room, of the Court House on Wednesday last, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and was called to order by Graffus Miller, Esq., the said chairman.

The Secretary, J. A. Pollock, Esq., called the roll and Delegates, to the number of seventeen, answered to their names.

By request of the chairman the secretary read the Platform adopted by the Columbus convention.

On motion of Levi Evans, Esq., of Coalmont, the platform, as read was adopted by the convention.

John Dougherty, Esq., of Mt. Union, who had been requested to prepare an address to the Labor Reformers of the State, came forward and read an able and comprehensive document which was, on motion, adopted.

Mr. Evans offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention now go into Committee of the Whole from which all be excluded but Delegates and Reporters.

Remarks were then entertained on the expediency of nominating a ticket.

On motion of Mr. Pollock the convention proceeded to nominate a ticket.

Levi Evans, Esq., read the following resolution and upon his motion it was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention endorse the nomination of the Hon. Wm. P. Schell, for Governor of our State, and that we pledge him our united support.

On motion of John Dougherty, Esq., William Williams and Richard Langdon were appointed delegates to the convention which was to assemble in Philadelphia on the 22nd instant.

The chair declared the nomination of a candidate for Legislature first in order. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination with the annexed result:

David Dunn, Huntingdon,	9
Richard Langdon, "	1
Levi Evans, Coalmont,	4

On motion Mr. Dunn was declared nominated unanimously.

A. W. Greenland and M. M. McNeil, Esq., were placed in nomination for Prothonotary and the former received 3 votes and the latter 14 and was declared the nominee.

Henry S. Green, of Tod, and Samuel Caldwell, of Shade Gap, were placed in nomination for Register and Recorder; the former received 10 and the latter 7 votes. On motion Henry S. Green was unanimously declared the nominee of the party.

Messrs. Miles Zentmyer and P. M. Lytle were placed in nomination for District Attorney. The vote resulted 8 for the former and 9 for the latter. On motion P. M. Lytle was declared the nominee for District Attorney.

Messrs. George Jackson, William Speck and John Zentmyer were placed in nomination for Commissioner. Mr. Zentmyer received eleven of the sixteen votes cast and was declared the nominee.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for Poor Director with the result indicated:

	1st	2nd
A. Rickets,	6	3
Samuel Keller,	1	off.
Levi Evans,	3	4
N. K. Covert,	6	8

Mr. Covert having received a majority of all the votes cast was, on motion declared unanimously nominated.

Mr.—— Stewart was unanimously chosen as the candidate for Auditor.

On motion of John O. Murray, Esq., Messrs. Pollock, Evans, and Flenner were unanimously selected Congressional Conferees.

On motion of Mr. Pollock the Executive Committee were directed to fill all vacancies cur.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to Mr. Dougherty for his able address.

On motion adjourned.

IRON BRIDGE OVER THE MOUTH OF STONE CREEK.—The Grand Jury having concurred with the viewers in their opinion that a new bridge should be erected over the mouth of Stone Creek, at the expense of the county, it only remains for the County Commissioners to complete the structure should they concur with the viewers and Grand Jury. This they have done as will be seen by the notice of letting the new structure.

A question here presents itself—of what material should it be built? wood or iron. For durability and cheapness we say it should be made of iron—when we say cheapness we do not make it synoymous with lowest in price—the best article is always the cheapest.

A wooden bridge will cost about one thousand dollars exclusive of the stone-work or abutments but is constantly liable to be burned as was the old bridge—it must in the course of nature decay, and need repairs or re-building, and in case of a great flood might be sweept away. Not so with an iron bridge—a wrought-iron structure will last for ages—fire cannot affect it—the floods may sweep it for the time being from its foundation but it can readily be taken apart and put up without any loss of material. The cost exclusive of the abutments will not exceed two thousand dollars. By all means the Commissions should erect an iron bridge. Public opinion will sustain them. It would stand forever as a monument to the immense, though as yet scarcely developed, iron resources of Huntingdon county.

This is one of the wealthiest counties in the Commonwealth in minerals—let the world know it by seeing a magnificent iron bridge close by the Penna. railroad, where thousands of people pass every year. We think every candid person will agree with us that in the end an iron bridge will be the cheaper. Let us progress.

HOW TO GO WEST.—This is an inquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C. B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and form the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Huntingdon county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This Line has published a pamphet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

ONE-HALF the people cannot take *Castor Oil* from its terrible nauseating taste, and recoil in the throat. The Castoria prepared by Dr. Pitcher is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, pleasant to take, and more effective than Castor Oil. It does not distress or gripe, but regulates the system, and operates when all other remedies have failed. It acts like magic for Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency, Group and Worms. It contains neither, Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. Its soothing, quieting effect, produces natural sleep, and particularly adapts it to crying children. No article heas ever met such unqualified endorsement by the Physicians. Take no more Bitter Pills, Narcotic Syrups, Griping Purgatives or Sickening Oils. The Castoria costs but 35 cents, and when once tried you will never be without it. [aug7-4t.

THE place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. AFRICA'S, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10–6mos.

FOR Monuments, Headstones, etc., of artistic beauty, and excellent workmanship, go to Green & Beaver's Marble Yard, apposite the new Bresbyterian church. 2t*

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

Buy your Monuments, Headstones, etc., of Green & Beaver. 2t*

Marriages.

AUSTIN—GALAWAY—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Thomas, Mr. Alfred Austin and Miss Anna M. Galaway, all of M'Alevy's Fort.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

MARCH—In this borough, on the 22 inst., Mrs. Hettie March, aged 28 years, 3 months and 22 days.

She was a kind and generous friend, a loving wife, and an affectionate mother. She leaves a husband and three very interesting little ones to mourn her loss, and with whom we deeply sympathize in their sad bereavement. Her body was removed to Philadelphia for interment.

MATTERN—Near Franklinville, Huntingdon county, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Jane Mattern, aged 52 years, 3 months and 12 days.

Mrs. Mattern was a model woman, pious, amiable, and beloved by all. Her end in accordance with her life was peace.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., August 27, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 18	$ 20
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	25
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	9 50 to 10 00	
NEW WHEAT		1 50
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 80
" red, "		1 75
RYE		85
CORN		75
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15½ 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	63@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
Potatoes		40

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 26, 1872.

FRUIT—Oranges and lemons are coming in with more freedom, and meet a steady demand.—By auction cargo brig Ingham Whitaker, from Palermo, sold as follows: 428 bxs. lemons sold at $2 25@6 35, cash and thirty days. Dried apples are dull at 4@10c. as to quality. Peaches are not attracting much attention, and prices are nominal at 6@7c. for halves, 4@5c. for quarters, and 12@17c. for peeled. Blackberries sell at 9c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market has been very dull throughout the entire week, and with unfavorable Liverpool accounts and a material decline in Wheat, prices have dropped 37½@50 ₱ bbl. There is little or no shipping demand, and the home trade purchase with caution. Sales of 2800 bbls. Red Stone and Quaker City Mills on secret terms, and 8000 bbls. in lots, at $4 50@5 50 for low grade and good superfine; $5 75@6 25 for extras; $7@7 25 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $8 25@9 50 for Minnesota do. do.; $8 50@9 25 for Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania do. do., and $9 50@11 for high grades. Rye Flour sells slowly at $4. In Corn Meal no sales. The inspections for the week were 6114 bbls of superfine flour.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been demoralized and unsettled by the gambling operations in Chicago, and prices have declined fully 15c. Sales of 69,000 bush., closing at $1 50@1 53 for fair and good western red, $1 70@1 75 for choice southern do., $1 60@1 75 for amber, and $1 52 for inferior up to $1 80 for choice white; 50,000 bush. Milwaukee Nos. 2 and 1 Spring, sold on secret terms. Rye is quiet at 80c. Corn is dull and lower; sales of nearly 200,000 bushels, closing at 60@61c for mix and 61½@62c for Pennsylvania and Western yellow. Oats are less active, but unchanged in price. Sales of 40,000 bushels at 46@49c for white, 43@45c for mixed, and 30c. for inferior up to 45c for choice new western and southern. For new Barley, prices only nominal. 2800 bushels Barley Malt sold on secret terms. Feed is dull and lower.—Sales of Shipstuffs at $19@20 ₱ ton.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is nominal at 10@10¾ for crop. New Timothy is coming in with some freedom, and 800 bush. changed hands at $3 50@3 62½. Flaxseed commands $1 80, and is wanted.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKETS.

Reported by CROSMAN & KUHN, Bankers and Brokers, No. 133 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 24th, 1872.
TIME—3 o'clock, p. m.

Gold	1 12⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881	1 16⅝
" "5-20"—1862	1 14⅜
" " 1864	1 14¾
" " 1865	1 15¼
" " July "	1 13⅜
" " 1867	1 14⅛
" " 1868	1 14⅛
" 5's—"10-40"	1 12½
" Currency 6's	1 12⅝
" New 5's	1 11⅜
City 6's, new	1 01½
Camden & Amboy R. R	126⅞
Pennsylvania "	58⅜
Reading "	58⅛
Lehigh Valley "	59¾
Catawissa [Pref.] "	45
Philadelphia & Erie "	27
Schuylkill Nav. [Pref.]	15
Northern Central R. R	39½
Lehigh Nav	41⅜
Oil Creek & Alle. R. R	35⅝

MARKET—Dull.

New Advertisements.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. CAPS, CAPES and TORCHES. Send for *Illustrated Circular and Price List.* CUNNINGHAM & HILL, Manufacturers, No. 204 Church Street, Philadelphia. [june12–4mo

COLYER & GRAHAM, PAINTERS. Shop No. 750, Hill Street, (2d door from S. E. Henry & Co's.,) Huntingdon, Pa., will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere. 1may6m.

IMPORTANT TO PAINTERS AND BUILERS. "CENTURY" STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD. B. J. DONNELLY & CO., Manufacturers, Phila. Sold only by S. S. SMITH, No. 616 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa. $12.25 per cwt. WARRANTND TO GIVE SATISFACTION. July31-3m*

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES INSURANCE OFFICE. *LEISTER BUILDING, Huntingdon, Pa.*

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE. 10apr1y KENNEDY & CO.

25 THE LARGEST METAL PRICE Current in the World is the *Iron World and Manufacturer.* Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Chicago. Foreign metal markets reported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. Only $4,00 per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Gives more illustrations of new machinery than the Scientific American. Sent four weeks on trial for 25 cents, postage paid, address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO., *Iron World Building*, Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb.28,'72–tf.

W. M. PIPER, No 50 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa., Manufacturer of *BROOMS, BRUSHES, WISKS, &C.,* Of all qualities and styles. The trade supplied at favorable prices, and all goods warranted to be as represented. The highest price paid in cash for Broom Corn.

Broom Corn Worked on Shares.

Also, retail dealer in GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS AND NOTIONS.

By economy in expenses, I am able to sell goods at very reasonable prices for cash, and solicit a share of public patronage: jly3,72-tf.

New Advertisements.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. TIPPLE'S PILE SPECIFIC. *$5,000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE* of Constipation and Piles that Dr. Tipple's Pile Specific fails to cure. Purely Vegetable, and its use followed by no unpleasant effects. Sold by John Read, Druggist, Huntingdon. Principal Depot and Laboratory, Bellefonte, Pa. jly3-6m.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED! for our Great Political Campaign Chart. The most attractive and saleable thing out. It is indispensable to men of all parties, furnishing just the facts and figures needed, for every day reference, by every intelligent voter. Agents are selling from 15 TO 30 A DAY. The most liberal terms. Send for descriptive circulars. Address, DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher, Aug21-3t. 711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated two miles from Mill Creek, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES, 85 of which are cleared, and the remainder in good timber. The improvements are a large two-story frame house with 8 rooms, a log barn, and other outbuildings. There are 1000 Peach trees, all bearing; 1000 Concord Grape vines all bearing; an apple orchard of choice fruit, and quite a variety of small fruit. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned on the premises, or address him at Mill Creek, Pa. S. A. ANDERSON. july24-3m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell, at private sale, the valuable farm upon which he now resides, situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, containing 228 acres of limestone land, about 150 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance in good timber. The improvements are a large new brick house, 35x40 feet, a good tenant house, a bank barn, corn crib, smoke house, and all other necessary outbuildings. Also, a young orchard of 100 trees, just beginning to bear, and a never failing spring of water at the door, together with a running stream of water through the premises.

For further particulars, call upon the undersigned, on the premises, or address him at Airy Dale. ISAAC OTENKIRK. July 31-2mos*

THE GREAT DISCOVERY. *KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.* Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron will cure all diseases arising from a disordered liver and stomach, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, &c. Price, $1. per bottle. E. F. Kunkle, proprietor, Depot 259 North 9th Street below Vine, Philadelphia. Price $1.00 per Sale by Druggists. If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to my Address, Depot 259 North 9th Street below Vine, and it will come by next express train, and advice free of charge. [ap.24. Sold in Crawford by C. H. Reed.

FARMERS, ATTENTION! The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the *GEISER GRAIN SEPARATOR,* in the south-eastern portions of Huntingdon and Blair counties,

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Clover--How it Enriches the Land.

We are afraid of clover. We are afraid to raise it largely, and are afraid to feed it extensively, especially as a main feed; and afraid to plow it in. This is wrong, very wrong; we are constantly losing by not growing more clover; losing in many respects. Clover, if we could only impress the fact on the general farmer, is a plant that draws from the atmosphere and enriches the land. Other plants do this, but clover more; it has to do with the most vital and important element in manure, nitrogen, the very thing that is the rarest and most difficult to obtain. It improves the soil by its roots alone, if the crop is used for other purposes; this, even if a seed crop is taken. How much more benefit, then, if a whole crop is turned down containing so much nitrogen? And you have the manure without working for it. The plant works for itself and for you. We get its strength from a free source, the atmosphere, the great store-house that gathers from all sources, but most from the negligent farmer. And you can make this plant work for you on a poor soil. A little manure applied on the surface will do this; and if plenty of seed is sown there will be a thick set. Then it needs but a chance with the atmosphere, and plaster will aid this greatly. With warm showers there will be a growth almost surprising. It will be dense, fine stemmed, and of fair length, depending somewhat on the season. Cut this when it begins to lodge, which will be about the time when the blossoms appear, and then will be avoided all rot or mildew consequent on long, coarse lodging, and the yield will surprise you—two and a half and three tons, and such hay is not made from any other plant. And the second crop will be nearly or quite as good as the first.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Fresh Grapes at all Seasons.

Thd Stockton (Del.) *Republican* says: "We once knew a gentleman who supplied his table with fresh grapes from one season to another. His plan was to gather, when quite ripe, the largest and finest bunches of grapes, and pack them in sawdust, using, in place of boxes, common nail-kegs, which he purchased for a trifle at hardware stores. After carefully packing the desired number of kegs, he buried a lot in a trench dug in high dry ground, beneath a shed where the water could neither fall nor soak in. Before using the sawdust, he carefully dried it either in the sun or in an oven, until it was entirely free from moisture. We never witnessed the packing process, but we know he always had the grapes, and in this way he told us he preserved them. After being buried for months, the grapes were as sweet and finely flavored as if just gathered from the vines. The process is cheap, and may be easily tested. If it will preserve the grape, a new and profitable business may be built up. Bunches of fresh ripe grapes in the spring would be a novelty, and would command a high price. We hope that some of our grape-growers will try the experiment."

Washes for Fruit Trees.

Twice a year, at least, every fruit tree in the orchard should be washed with some liquid, strong enough to destroy the eggs and pupæ of insects, and the roots and spores of mosses and fungi. In using caustic lye for the destruction of bark lice, several persons have killed their trees, as sometimes the bark turns black and peels off after the application of this wash, and the death of the trees follows. Lime whitewash is recommended by some persons, but it is disapproved of by the most experience fruit growers; soapsuds are harmless, but are too mild for the purpose for which the application is required. The most suitable wash is a solution of sal-soda in the proportion of one pound of soda to a gallon of water. Rain water is the best for this purpose. This wash will not injure the bark, but will kill the eggs, or pupæ of insects, and will clear away mosses, etc. It will remove dead bark, and produce a healthy surface.

Applying Manure.

A correspondent of the *Rural Home* writes: If the farmer has manure made, or kept through the summer, it will become fermented; it cannot be provided in the warm weather. Such manure is best applied on the surface, and worked in with the harrow; and if applied to winter wheat, there is perhaps no better mode, as it has the mechanical effect of keeping the surface loose to resist the frosts of winter, as well as the stimulating effect of producing an early growth of the crop. But in the use of green manure in Spring and Summer crops experience has convinced me that to plow under and allow fermentation to take place in the soil, where all the volatile gasses may be absorbed and taken up by the growing crop, is most economical. We are often deceived in the effects of manure by the amount used. In applying common barn yard manure in an unfermented state, we get but about one third the amount of manure in the same bulk that we have when used in a decayed condition.

Fruit in Tin Cans.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: "The impression prevails among those who use freely fruits which are put up in tin cans, that they are injured thereby, and this impression is in many cases correct. We have long contended that all preserved fruits and vegetables should be stored in glass, and that no metal of any kind should be brought in contact with them. All fruits contain more or less of vegetable acids, and others that are highly corrosive, are often formed by fermemtation, and the metalic vessels are considerably acted upon. The cans are held together by solder, an alloy into which lead enters largely. This metal is easily corroded by vegetable acids and poisonous salts are formed. Undoubtedly, many persons are greatly injured by eating tomatoes, peaches, etc., which have been placed in tin cans, and we advise our friends who contemplate putting up fruits the present Summer to use only glass jars for the purpose."

Green Corn Dumplings.

A quart of green corn grated from the cob, half a pint of milk, half a pint wheat flour sifted, six tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs, a saltspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper, and butter for frying. Having grated as fine as possible sufficient young fresh corn to make a quart, mix it with the wheat flour, and add the salt and pepper. Warm the milk in a small sauce pan, and soften the butter in it. Then add them gradually to the pan of corn, stirring very hard, and set it away to cool. Beat the eggs light and stir them into the mixture when it has cooled. Flour your hands, and make it into little dumplings. Put into the frying pan a sufficiency of fresh butter (or lard and butter in equal proportions), and when it is boiling hot, and has been skimmed, put in the dumplings and fry them ten minutes or more, in proportion to their thickness.

IT is estimated that enough property and machinery go to waste with many farmers every year to pay all the taxes.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction.

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—

HUNTINGDON
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3-72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 8 20	Huntingdon	AR 9 10	AR 5 25
6 06	8 28	Long Siding	9 00	5 17
6 19	8 45	McConnellstown	8 45	5 04
6 25	8 51	Pleasant Grove	8 39	4 58
6 37	9 05	Marklesburg	8 27	4 45
6 51	9 20	Coffee Run	8 11	4 28
6 58	9 27	Rough and Ready	8 04	4 26
7 10	9 39	Cove	7 52	4 12
7 15	9 45	Fishers Summit	7 48	4 08
7 33	10 10	Saxton	7 28	3 48
8 10	10 27	Riddlesburg	6 53	3 30
8 17	10 34	Hopewell	6 46	3 22
8 33	10 51	Pipers Run	6 30	3 06
8 55	11 10	Tatesville	6 12	2 48
9 08	11 22	Bloody Run	6 00	2 33
9 12	11 26	Mount Dallas	5 56	2 29
9 19	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 50	2 22
9 23	11 36	Lutzville	5 46	2 18
9 27	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 42	2 14
9 34	11 46	Jamesons	5 36	2 07
AR 9 40	11 52	Bedford	LE 5 30	2 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 40	LE 10 15	Saxton	AR 7 20	AR 3 40
7 55	10 30	Coalmont	7 05	3 25
8 00	10 35	Crawford	7 00	3 :0
AR 8 10	AR 10 45	Dudley	LE 6 50	LE 3 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	WESTWARD PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER	WESTWARD FAST LINE	WESTWARD HARRISBURG ACCOM.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD MAIL	EASTWARD PHILADELPHIA EX. PRESS
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P. M
5 02	6 05	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	1001	4 05	.....
5 10	6 11	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 58	.....
5 18	6 17	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 51	.....
5 24	6 25	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 45	.....
5 40	6 36	11 53	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 24	3 30	11 15
5 57	6 54	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 13	.....
6 07	7 03	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 05	.....
6 14	7 10	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 58	10 50
6 27	7 24	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 47	.....
6 35	7 31	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 40	10 34
6 45	7 41	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 32	.....
6 49	7 47	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 22	.....
6 55	7 52	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 21	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 05	10 05
P.M.	A.M.	P. M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 22 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 20 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6 55 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 15 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE	WILLIAMSPORT EXPRESS	BUFFALO EXPRESS
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 25	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A.M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	DEPOT EX.	ACCOM'D'N.	PACIFIC EX.	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
	12 00	3 00		A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00	5 05		5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m.,5.55and 9.40 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.29 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m. for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.20, 8.00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.35 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.30 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,'72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street untingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE

CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,

is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. March 15, tf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast, Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.

Oct.4,1871-1y.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

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